

Filipinos Incapable of Freedom, Says Coolidge

Declaration Is Culmination of Magnate Scheme to Grab Island Resources

The pro-imperialist interests of America have decided that the United States government shall break its solemn pledge to grant independence to the Philippines and that the Philippine Islands shall become a principality under Wall Street and its inhabitants the slaves of American big business in the production of rubber, iron, copper, hemp and other raw products.

This decision has been reached and made practically certain by the declaration of President Coolidge at Paul Smiths, N. Y., August 19. The press report of this interview contains the following statements:

President Coolidge does not regard the Filipinos as capable of independence at this time. He believes that they should make further political advancement before being trusted to govern themselves. But that the United States will be justified in granting them independence eventually, he has no doubt.

The attitude of denying a colonial people immediate independence on the ground that they are not capable of self-government and holding out the promise to them that they will be granted independence eventually, is the historic attitude of all powers since modern imperialism began. This promise has never been voluntarily fulfilled. As a matter of fact, the longer an imperialistic power remains in possession of a colony the more deeply its ruling economic interests become rooted, and the farther it gets away from granting the coveted option of independence. ONCE LET THE RUBBER BARONS AND IRON AND COPPER KINGS OF AMERICA GET FIRM HOLD ON THE NATIONAL RESOURCES OF THE PHILIPPINES AND NOTHING SHORT OF A SUCCESSFUL REBELLION COULD SHAKE THEM LOOSE.

The President's declarations follow a series of most significant and sinister events.

Representatives of the First National Bank recently unfolded to President Coolidge the enormous possibilities of the Philippines as an estate of the rubber interests. Evidently the bank always ready to aid the special interests, was captivated by this prospect and has decided to throw the strength of the administration behind the rubber interests.

(Continued on Page 3.)

Horrors of Next War Are Foretold

Worcester, Mass.—An alarming picture of chemical warfare of the future was painted by Sir James Colquhoun, principal of the University of Glasgow, Scotland, one of Great Britain's foremost chemists, in a lecture given last night before the Institute of Chemistry.

Sir James uttered a warning that the machinery of war may be changed, that warships may be sunk, that armies may be disbanded and formations demolished, but the chemical warfare will remain, and so long as it remains a potential war factor."

"Chemical warfare is abundant in the war of the future may be waged and won in a few hours by the British scientist.

"There will be no need for long campaigns or customary materials of war as the chemical factory will produce the poison shell-dillings and the planes will speed to their destinations and distribute the bombs."

"I can scarcely hope to convey in words the deep impression made by this brief visit. We have been much interested in the great movement represented here. I can truthfully say there has been a wrong impression in some quarters as to the purposes and objectives of the military training camp. I think the American Federation of Labor, through its organizations and its officers, can do much to acquaint the public mind with what is being done here toward the development of young men mentally, morally, and physically."

That preparation for war is dangerous was amply proven in the recent explosion of ammunition—\$84,000,000 of government property and about thirty American lives.

Janus was two faced, but even he had only one way to go, and that was forward.

Church Moves to Wrest Power from Mexican Workers

Religion Behind New Party to Restore Upper Classes to Control

Failing in its attempts to bring revolution and intervention by means of several well identified revolutionary plots; failing in its economic boycott to break the power of the workers' government in Mexico, the Catholic church of Mexico has decided to use the whole force of organized religion and superstition in that country to overthrow the rule of the workers politically.

A new political party for that purpose, the Social Liberty party, is to go before the voters with two alleged issues, religious liberty and individual liberty, with the unspoken purpose of dividing the workers and restoring government to the middle and upper classes.

This attitude of the church in openly espousing the cause of the capitalist class for the purpose of crushing the workers is brought out in a most striking manner in an interview with Bishop Diaz of Mexico, as reported by an American newspaper correspondent:

"For the first time since the overthrow of Gen. Carranza national sentiment seems to be making itself felt," the Catholic leader said. "A party will be formed to secure from congress the changes in the religious laws demanded by the church and effect other reforms of laws against the freedom of individuals."

"Behind the movement is the better element of Mexican people, which has allowed the so-called revolutionary element to govern the country for seven years. If the party succeeds it will mean the rise to power once more of the middle and upper classes and the relegation to the background of the illiterate elements which practically have dominated the governments of the towns and villages."

Prominent Mexicans have been working for several weeks on the formation of a new political organization to be called the "Political and Social Liberty party." According to the foremost backer of the party, it already has a well defined program—neither church nor anti-church—and will welcome Catholics and non-Catholics.

"We are taking the only road for building up Mexico," this man said. "We are not reactionary and not revolutionary. The church will be behind us because we believe in giving the Catholics the same show as in all civilized nations. But the party will not submit to Catholic interference or domination. The Catholics understand this."

A. F. of L. Head Approves Military Training of Youth

Contrary to the attitude of progressive labor in America and abroad, President Green of the American Federation of Labor has put his seal of approval on the military training of youth in America. If he is correctly quoted in a news dispatch from Pittsburgh, N. Y., dated August 20, The report states that after a review of 1,800 student infantrymen, held in honor of Mr. Green and seven members of the A. F. of L. Executive Council, President Green said:

"I can scarcely hope to convey in words the deep impression made by this brief visit. We have been much interested in the great movement represented here. I can truthfully say there has been a wrong impression in some quarters as to the purposes and objectives of the military training camp. I think the American Federation of Labor, through its organizations and its officers, can do much to acquaint the public mind with what is being done here toward the development of young men mentally, morally, and physically."

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British Labor Group Here for Aid

New York.—Members of the British Labor Commission arrived on the Berengaria to solicit aid for the striking miners.

Left to right—J. James, Secretary, Yorkshire Miners; James Robson, President, Durham Miners; Ben Tillet, Rep., British Trade Unions; Oliver Harris, South Wales Miners' Federation; Eleanor Wilkison; Paul McKenna, agent, Scottish Miners; Mrs. James Robson.

Read the story today, beginning on this page, of the cruel arrogance of the British mine owners, of their swollen profits, of the pitiable plight of the miners and their families, of the international importance of the struggle, and act at once. Send your money to William H. Henry, National secretary, Socialist Party, 2653 Washington Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

Socialists of Montana Name Strong Ticket

Situation Favorable to Election of Several Candidates This Fall

By James D. Graham

Livingston, Montana.—Montana has come back into the column of Socialist state organizations that will put up a full-fledged Socialist campaign this year. State organization work is well under way and the following candidates have already been nominated:

For Congress, first district, George H. Ambrose; for Congress, second district, J. M. Kruse; for associate justice of the supreme court, James L. Wallace; for railroad commissioner, Herman Luchman.

Flathead county Socialists have nominated the following ticket: State senator, William H. Moses; representatives in the legislature, E. B. Arnold, Charles H. Brown, H. G. Galt, H. R. Schneider; county commissioner, Herb Roskey; sheriff, T. E. Lincoln.

In Park county C. H. Peugh has been nominated as candidate for the legislature and at this writing stands a first class chance of being elected.

A state ticket, George Ambrose, a Socialist for over twenty years and prominent in the labor movement for over thirty years, was Socialist adherent of the state agricultural college. Before going into farming, he had long experience in the organized labor movement. He is an active Socialist of twenty years standing. Lincoln, a good debater and in every way qualified to raise the standard of intelligence in Congress, if elected.

Herman Luchman, candidate for railroad and public service commissioner, is one of the few left who participated in the first strike and lockout in Montana when the Knights of Labor had a trial of strength with the coal mine owners at Timberline and when the militia was used against strikers for the first time. By electing Luchman the people will have a man on the commission who will not be subservient to the corporations.

James L. Wallace, candidate for justice of the supreme court, is a veteran labor lawyer. He was on the legal staff of the Western Federation of Miners during the striking troubles of twenty years ago in Cripple Creek and Victor, Colorado, and during the trials of Meyer, Heywood and Pettibone, was associated with Clarence Barrow in their defense, while Borah and Gooding supported the mine owners. During the war-era Wallace was always on hand to defend workers, for-foreigners and radicals when defense of such cases meant actual ostracism and persecution and even bodily injury. He escaped mob violence and deportation from a town where he defended such a case in Idaho only by quite accident, by stopping one night with a friend instead of going to the hotel. He had been an outstanding defender of free speech in the northwest and a postmaster in the legal profession, as a result of some three years ago he was an ex-U. S. senator, and formerly of the Vesper Mining company, owner of the most gold-blotched mine in the world.

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The Broadcaster

It looks like Vare will not even get a run for his money.

Mussolini holds the offices and the Italian people the bag.

Coolidge spent his vacation tinkering around the farm, which suggests a work he might be able to do with more benefit to the country.

Stabilization of the franc by means of relieving capital of taxation means also the stabilizing of the French peasant.

Wonder if those evangelists who are being indicted don't think the world is going to the devil.

Some candidates who have shied their hats into the ring are going to get their knuckles into rock-hats.

The incumbents who are winning the nominations are largely incumbents.

Spain may have discovered America, but it is France that is discovering the American banker.

Uncle Shylock is a fitting phrase for the American people wish deliverance.

for the American banker from which if the candidates were as progressive in office as they are on the stump, it might not be so desirable to put them on the stump.

Socialists may be inactive at times, but they are not scared. The plutocrats are both inactive and scared. They see their own end, even though Socialists may not.

Give the Filipino freedom from American exploiters, then we will have better chance to achieve our own freedom from the same oppressors at home.

It is said that fifteen billion dollars of American money have been invested in Europe since the war. That is equivalent to importing a million workers to compete with American labor.

There is no hope or promise of freedom for opportunity for all except in industrial democracy. Nothing else even offers security of the job, much less of one's full social product.

Wholly apart from national debts, state, municipal and county debts, the private indebtedness of the people of the United States has been estimated at twenty-five billion dollars. Another proof that America is bankrupt.

Of all people on earth Socialists have the most substantial reasons for being jubilant. A fourth the people on earth are even now living under part Socialism, and plutocracy is trembling in its iron spiked boots for fear the rest of the world will go Socialist.

Union men burned at the stake or a Nonpartisan League killed in oil. While a senator, he was just as bitter toward all opponents of corporation rule as this.

Court Decision Hits Peaceful Picketing Law

New Jersey Judge Rules That "Restraint of Mind" Is Not Peaceful

That there is no difference between "peaceful picketing" and any other kind is the opinion of Vice Chancellor Berry of Trenton, N. J., in advising restaurant owners to secure a permanent injunction restraining members of the Greek Restaurant Workers' club from interfering with Newark employees. The club is trying to unionize Newark restaurants. "Restraint of the mind is just as potent as a threat of physical violence," said the Vice Chancellor. A law passed by the 1924 legislature in New Jersey, effective from July 5, specifically permits "peaceful picketing."

One hundred and sixty Greek restaurant owners in Chicago have secured an injunction through Judge Hinzon Friend prohibiting the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance from using any form of peaceful picketing. The injunction prevents any form of communication with restaurant employees at any place or any action that may bring "hatred, criticism, censure, scorn, disgrace, or annoyance" to them.

Paul McKenna of British Miners to Speak at Banquet

Paul McKenna, member of the British miners' delegation now touring the United States, will be one of the principal speakers at the banquet arranged by the Socialist party for Saturday, August 28th, at the Douglas Park Labor Lyceum, Kedzie and Ogden.

Comrade McKenna is a member of the National Executive Board of the Miners' Federation and a member of the Independent Labor party, the Socialist party of England. Other speakers will be Morris Hillquit, international secretary of the Socialist party, Congressman Victor L. Berger, James O'Neal, editor of The New Leader, and Jos. W. Sharts of Ohio.

The banquet is scheduled for 8 o'clock. Tickets can be secured at all Socialist headquarters.

The Socialist party will also have a picnic at Riverside Park, Sunday, August 29th. Speakers will be members of the National Executive Committee.

Shows Which Is Supreme

The following official figures of sales of stocks and bonds on the New York exchange indicate which is supreme: Total sales of stocks for year, \$269,482,400. Total sales of bonds, \$1,873,737,809.

British Owners Demand Unconditional Surrender

Passaic Bosses Spurn A. F. of L. Strikers' Union

Had Refused to Deal With Them as Communists, Now Stand Thoroughly Exposed

Passaic, N. J.—The veil of hypocrisy was rent asunder today when Botany Mills and the Forstmann & Hufmann Company, the two largest mills affected by the textile strike, came out flatfootedly with a statement that they would not recognize the proposed new local of their striking workers, affiliated with the United Textile Workers of the American Federation of Labor.

Both companies came out strong for the company union.

The textile bosses some time ago under heavy pressure of public opinion made it known that they were holding out against the strikers and refusing to treat with them because the strike was promoted and led by Communists. In order to remove that excuse Welsford, strike leader, stepped aside, and the strikers joined the United Textile Workers. The latest action of the two largest companies puts them before the public in the light of common tricksters.

And They Say It Can't Be Done

Sidney, Australia.—The difference between privately controlled insurance business and government-controlled insurance is shown in Queensland since that state opened the state insurance office. Prior to the establishment of the office, the private companies were paying back in claims only \$34 out of each \$100 received; \$66 went to expenses of management and dividends. The state insurance office hands back \$83 out of every \$100 received in premiums, taking only \$17 for expenses and profits. As its profit increases, they are handed back in the form of cheaper rates.

Under the new worker compensation act of New South Wales, all workers are covered by insurance from the time they leave their homes till they return from work. They are also insured against loss of work due to sickness contracted while at work. The employers are compelled to arrange the insurance and meet the premiums from profits.

The maximum paid to workers or their dependents is \$3,200, with proportionate rates in partial injury. Workers laid off because of accident or sickness receive \$10 per week, with \$5 per week for a wife and an extra \$2 per week for each dependent child under 14 years. All hospital and medical fees are paid by the employer. Insurance companies writing business under the act must deposit with the government funds up to \$50,000 as a guarantee that they can meet claims.

Russia Getting More Democratic, Says Labor Man

Chicago.—The soviet government is growing steadily stronger, in the opinion of Robert Williams, chairman of the British Labor party, who has just returned here after spending three weeks in Russia, says a copyrighted New York Times dispatch reprinted in The Tribune. He says those now governing Russia have learned how to compromise and adjust themselves to changed conditions.

In the early days of the soviet regime, he said, there was nominally a proletarian dictatorship, but now the trade unions and peasant are controlling the country more and more.

The economic standards have improved greatly since his visit to Russia in 1920, he says.

By the way, how many years have Daugherty and Fall served in prison for their crimes while in the Republican cabinet? And what is the length of the sentence of Vare in Atlanta for corrupting elections?

Miners Line-up for Finish Fight as Conference Fails—Help Needed at Once

London, England.—The cold, insulting arrogance of the British Mine owners in the conference with the representatives of the Miners' Union, and in their demand for nothing less than the complete surrender of the miners, resulted in the sudden ending of the peace conference. The battle lines are now more tightly drawn than ever for what many believe to be the finish fight between these two organizations.

Herbert Smith, president of the Miners' Federation, when seen at the end of the meeting, was flushed and could hardly speak for rage.

"The attitude of the owners was almost insulting from the beginning of the conference," Mr. Smith said. "They treated us like they would treat a bunch of naughty school children after an escapade."

"Are you here to talk in order to save your faces or are you willing to surrender? was the first question they fired pointblank at us. And when I replied that there was no question of a complete surrender, Evan Williams, the owners' spokesman, retorted:

"We accept nothing but unconditional surrender. In any case we can reach a satisfactory settlement with the men themselves in the various districts and do not need you."

As if by an accommodating prearrangement between the Tory government and the mine owners, Premier Baldwin, who could settle the strike quickly by merely insisting on the carrying out of the understanding upon which the general strike was called off, has chosen this critical juncture to absent himself on a three weeks' vacation in France, thus avoiding governmental responsibility to bring pressure to bear on the mine owners and making the government (Continued on Page 1.)

Farmers Defeat Mortgage Evictor With Castor Oil

Attempts of Bankers to Steal Crops Causes Mob Action in Montana

By James D. Graham

Member National Executive Committee, Socialist Party

The first sign of rebel action on the part of the farmers of the Northwest to right their grievances took place in Sheridan county in the northwest part of Montana, when a mob of farmers forcibly made a deputy sheriff, who was trying to evict a mortgaged farmer, swallow a pint of castor oil.

Oscar Collins, deputy sheriff, had been sent by district judge, Frank P. Leiper to dispossess Melvin Grandrud, a mortgaged farmer. The farmers of the surrounding country learned that the officer of the court was about to eject their neighbor from his home. They gathered in force on the ranch of Grandrud and remonstrated with the officer that it was not right to dispossess the farmer before his crops were harvested, even if the mortgage on the farm had been foreclosed.

The officer took a firm stand and told the farmers that he was going to do his duty and evict Grandrud. Then the farmers took a firm hold of the officer of the court and forced him to swallow a pint of castor oil and sent him back to Judge Leiper to report progress.

The affair is the culmination of a long series of fights between eastern bankers and insurance companies, on the one side, and the farmers on the other, to get possession of the farms just before the crops have been harvested, thereby getting possession of the fruits of a year of toil on the farm as well as the mortgaged land.

What action is being taken against the farmers who prescribed the castor oil is unknown, as a censorship is now being exercised by the legal authorities and the corporation-owned press. Only one daily and one weekly newspaper carried stories of the event. Since then complete censorship has prevailed.

It is an event of which the bankers and others who exercise authority over the farmers do not want the news spread; especially the news of the castor oil part of the affair.

Final!

Did you forget to order a bundle of the Labor Day Special of the American Appeal?

If so, you have one more chance.

The Special will be mailed in Chicago Sept. 1.

Get your order in this office by then and you will get your bundle.

Let's make this the biggest special edition yet!

Nation-wide Activities of the Socialist Party

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The Appeal Question Box

The defenders and opponents of Socialism thought have sure got the Question Box editor in hot water up to his neck this week.

Gerald Gerdson of New York City indignantly writes as follows:

"As chroniclers of current economic history and as analysts of 'capitalism,' you are supposed to be objective, fair, and expert. As planners of a way out, you would make good good carriers. As leaders in the real social revolution that is coming, you may manage to keep in sight of the camp followers. When you speak of the Socialist or Communist civilization (which are the same thing), as in your Question Box of July 31) using and dealing in a medium of exchange and as being composed of many individual 'owners,' you draw a picture that is too absurd for serious comment. Even the tail enders and camp followers are past that old concept. How, in such a crazy construction, do you expect to escape selfish activity? Centralization of ownership? Factories? Contentment? Resort to violence? Sunk! Little boy stuff!"

Easy, Brother Gerdson, you certainly must have misunderstood the Question Box editor, if you got such a picture as that from his answers to readers.

The Question Box editor was dealing with questions pertaining to a Socialism period. Mr. Jonachar asked to know about possible "owners" and individual occupations that might carry over after capitalism as ruling power had passed away. The editor tried to show that the force of power was not necessary, that economic conditions would gradually take care of them.

But to enlarge on this view. The picture that will mark the break in the ruling of capitalism and the coming of Socialism will be the establishment of the political and industrial power of the workers. The workers of a political or a revolutionary victory will come into possession of the government. The next logical and necessary step in the establishment of a new regime would be to use their political power to acquire possession of the MEANS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION TO MAKE THEM ECONOMICALLY INDEPENDENT AND SELF-SUFFICIENT. This does not mean that they would have to take over every shop, chicken coop, artist's studio or garden plot in the country and deny individuals any access whatsoever to individual methods of livelihood. IT MEANS THAT THEY WOULD HAVE TO TAKE OVER THE MEANS OF MASS, OR SOCIAL, PRODUCTION, DISTRIBUTION AND EXCHANGE. They would have to take over enough to FREE ALL WORKERS FROM THE NECESSITY OF WORKING FOR OTHERS AND BEING EXPLOITED BY OTHERS.

That much would be a lot. To speak of a society that embraced that much of capitalism as "being composed of many individual owners" is absurd. Individual occupations that might require such a vast change would be relatively unimportant that they would not worry anybody. Some men might like to garden on a small individual scale under Socialism. It is a matter of strong individual preference that would not mean that they would individually have to own any land. Socialism could completely socialize all land and still, many individuals might prefer to rear from the state and farm individually. THE REAL ANTIDOTE AGAINST AN UNDEVELOPED ECONOMY OF SMALL UNECONOMICAL OPERATIONS WOULD BE THE PROGRESSIVE SUPERIORITY OF SOCIALIZED FARMING. The individual farmer in a collective agricultural machine would be able to produce so much more than the individual working by himself with such machinery as he could use that most men in time would voluntarily abandon individual farming for the socialized farming.

Individual production under Socialism would be on such a vastly lower and more primitive scale than socialized production that the overwhelming majority of persons would voluntarily abandon individual production and seek the superior advantages and rewards of socialized employment. An individual could not use his accumulated wealth under Socialism to establish enterprises that could successfully compete with the enterprises owned and operated collectively by the people. The first big condition that would mark the way of this WOULD BE THE FACT THAT IN THE PUBLIC INDUSTRIES THE WORKERS WOULD GET THE FULL PRODUCT OF THEIR LABOR. A PRIVATE ENTERPRISE THAT WOULD PAY THE WORKERS THEIR FULL PRODUCT WOULD HAVE NOTHING LEFT FOR THE OWNER. It would be bankrupt immediately.

The whole idea that we have to establish a coercive public monopoly; that we have to make laws against individuals operating this and that; that we have to prohibit artificially "selfish activities" that we must prevent by artificial means "centralization of ownership," "factories," "contentment," "violence," when the work has access collectively to the means of production and distribution is grotesque.

Socialism, once established on a sufficient basis, will overcome all the lesser things by its inherent superiority; by the superior means and advantages it offers to

individuals; the better, the more desirable, the higher life it offers. Such a collectivism, entirely tolerant of all individual activities that are not antisocial, will find the true balance between individual and social interests and progress; while social monopoly, or the use of artificial methods to enforce a cut-and-dried system, would make impossible the realization of this balance.

Mr. Gerdson scouts at the idea that there would be any "medium of exchange" under Socialism. He probably belongs to that school of thought which assumes that the existence of any kind of currency would provide opportunities for "selfish activities," "centralization of ownership," etc., leading straight back to the present system. As we have pointed out, such a view is based upon a misunderstanding of the real strength of a society rooted collectively in the means of life. A thoroughly established Socialist society will eventually use the best device for exchanging the products of labor that experience will develop. It will be a device that will yield the greatest amount of individual liberty, and enjoyment consistent with social economy and well-being. Marx said that it would be a labor certificate; Bellamy said that it would be a system of bookkeeping; William Morris said that in the future society of abundant wealth it would simply be an understanding in each to give his best service and help himself to whatever he needed. These writers may have foreseen different stages of progress.

Poor Bill Willum!

By G. Harrison Riley

Bill Willum was a peaceful man, an' war he did detest. To settle things by peaceful means he tried his level best. He talked to people on the street, his friends to test. An' found as some folks hadn't brains that reached above their heads.

He advocated peaceful means to settle all. He didn't want to fight to please some plutocratic flukes. For John Gould Morgan's dollars he wouldn't give two hoots. He said when Johnnie went to war, let Johnnie shoot the bolts.

Then as he talked and reasoned his troubles did increase. A soldier came a-bumpin' at him, and holiered for police. A policeman hit him with his club, it broke in many a place. And poor Bill Willum's nose in jail 'cos he "DISTURBED THE PEACE."

The Filling Station

LINCOLN PHIPPS

Ima Nutt thought he had it on Joe, the Standard Serf. "The automobile," he said, "is destroying the public road."

"Yes," answered Joe, unperturbed. "In a double sense. It is actually destroying the road through wear, and it is also destroying it as a public institution."

"The last is what I mean," said Ima. "And"—exultingly—"you are helping feed the machine that does the work."

"You are right. There was a time when the public not only maintained the road but also used it. Even a poor man might use it. But now, as you know, the few who have automobiles monopolize it. The walker, the road is in danger of his life, and even the horse and wagon have little chance. The public road has been captured by the few."

"Shows that individual initiative triumphs, doesn't it? There were never such roads as now."

"It triumphs in the same way that the robber triumphs. Both individuals get the property of others, and generally waste it."

"But how are you to get the roads back?"

"In natural ways. Individualism for profit, in control of the roads, in spite of all the joy riding there is, is actually taking much of the joy away from travel. Already it is unendurable when one says that the saloon destroyed itself by making itself a nuisance. The profit system is doing the same."

"But you are helping destroy the public road by selling gasoline."

"I confess it. But it all helps to bring socialization that understands itself. If the wheel turns far enough, that is revolution."

Jolts and Jabs

The masters feel contempt for those they rob. Who, yielding easily, convince the brutes they are intended solely to be robbed.

No one knows what another knows. Paper bonds are stronger than iron bars.

Bad breath is strong, but it lasts only a moment. There are many blind people who believe they see.

The man who puts on funds where he is to get off. When some people get your goat, they kid you about it.

The wave on top this moment is swallowed up the next. If you are standing still you are not—you are slipping back.

Some people will slobber; but do not let them slobber on you. No man is successful till he has learned to ride on the backs of others.

The world is kept poor and ignorant on purpose, that purpose being to

When public officials graft it is a sign the public sleeps. A man forgets the fish he devoured, but never the one that got away.

Talking about the weather and sickness keeps one from thinking about health and freedom.

A man given to insomnia usually sleeps as sweetly as a child while he is being robbed.

A thought killed a man. He thought he could do a wrong and actually get away with it.

It is so much easier to be thankful for what you want than what you don't want.

Getting and Giving Are Wrong

"If I can get possession of half the earth," said the Individualist, "I can give it away, and make the poor rich."

"It is because you are striving to get possession of half the earth," returned the Socialist, "that any one is poor. If so many did not grab and get, there would be no need of giving; and there can be no end of the need of giving so long as men do grab and get."

The Mental Attitude—Fable

"The world is good," sang the Bird. "I have the right thought, and it makes me happy."

Whereupon he pounced upon the insect and devoured it. And another insect shrieked: "The Bird is cruel. His body has become merely a pouch for holding the dead he has devoured. He destroys the happiness of others."

We Forget

We forget that many things are already socialized.

They are the things we all enjoy, free. The world is rich in them. There is air. It is not sold, and all may enjoy it. We do not need to work for it.

There is water. It is abundant. It is only when we organize that it is sold.

There is light. It is open to all as far as its range goes, and it helps make life rich.

There is sound. While music is sold, there still are many pleasant sounds that are free for all. They make for peace and joy.

There is scent. One is often assailed by foul smells, but he also has the perfume of flowers, and the smell of sweet fresh soil turned, and is rich in many things he may sense.

There is still feeling. Although there is pain in the world and callousness with man, everybody knows something of the comfort and satisfaction that soothes and thrills him.

Taste is the only sense that is enslaved, which one must strive to gratify. It is private control of the things that appeal to this sense that makes most of the misery there is in the world.

Trading in estates for profit is at the bottom of most of the oppression there is on earth; and if the things of taste were freed man himself would be free as he never was in the past. Suppose air and water were privately owned, and one might not look without first buying the right from another, the condition of man would be far worse than it is at present.

Disfranchising Americans

Almost every paper in America is agitating against the so-called bloc system of government in Europe, and in favor of the party system that prevails in America.

As a matter of fact such propaganda is for minority rule—to disfranchise everybody except Republicans and Democrats. Only when the people are given representation according to the votes they cast can there be even a semblance of popular rule. With such representation Socialists of America would have a dozen members in congress and could have easily prevented the grafting that has disgraced recent administrations.

The party system always means minority rule. Even with the big vote Coolidge polled, he is still a minority President. The true feeling of the American people relative to a monopolizing of the franchise by two irresponsible parties is shown in the fact that less than half the people will vote under such undemocratic rule.

The enemies of the people rant against them, but in vain. All that is needed to bring out a vote of most of the people is to make it easy for all shades of belief to express themselves at the ballot box.

Agitation for party rule means only an effort to forestall the coming of Socialism by disfranchising most of the people. Socialists alone are not afraid of the people and would establish not only political but also industrial democracy.

Uncle Sam, Advertiser

Socialists once said that the post-office did not advertise. It does now. Even though opposed to business for profit, you cannot mail a letter without becoming a party to advertising for profit, carried on by your government, by the postoffice department. Your letter will be stamped: "Patronize the air mail."

Now, the air mail is carried by private companies for profit. The mail itself is a good idea. But there is no reason why the government should not carry it without profit.

Why not write your postmaster general protesting against your letter being made a bulletin board for advertising of a private business for profit.

France Conquered by Wall Street

Press financial report: "The rapid progress made by the Poincare cabinet in restoring French finances has revived reports that a large loan or credit to France will soon be arranged in Wall Street. Estimates are that the loan will be \$250,000,000, and that the loan will be arranged through the J. P. Morgan Company and the federal reserve banks."

Reason for It

Farmers of the west have been trying in vain to get justice from the government for five long years; and they are now being asked to return to power the same old parties that denied them justice. Let a million vote the Socialist ticket and they will get anything they may ask within a year.

Their Greatest Propaganda

The waste need to remember that it was the saloon, making a nuisance of itself that ended the saloon in America. The killing of public officials who are trying to enforce the law is propaganda for and not against prohibition.

Non-Valued Stock

And now it is the MacFadden publications that announce the issuance of non-valued stock to the owners of the daily it would purchase. Valued stocks will be sold to outsiders to pay for the publication; but only the holders of non-valued stocks will be permitted to vote as to management of the paper. How many think that is to be a Socialist periodical?

Young Socialist Camp Big Success

Miss Frances Lowrie, a leading spirit in the Chicago Ypsel movement, sends the following to the Appeal:

Planning Youth is having its day at the Retreat Camp, Chicago. In spite of almost constant cool weather, so many of our friends have come out to the camp every week-end that twice we have had to send some of them home to sleep. The dishwashers and cooks looked aghast the last two weeks when twenty-five to thirty people appeared for Sunday supper.

Sunday, July 25, Mr. Chi of China, equipped with Harold Teen trousers and an American accent, told us of his part in the Young Revolutionary Movement in his country. Last Sunday Mrs. Chase gave us some vivid bits of her experience in the newspaper world, showing how the news is distorted to suit the interests of the powers-that-be.

Last Saturday night a farewell beach party was held in honor of Mr. Joseph Werlin, who is leaving for an extended visit to Houston, Texas. A one-act play, *The Fatal Quest*, was presented by members of the group for the occasion.

Socialist Veteran of New Mexico Dies

Estancia, New Mexico.—In the death here recently of Comrade T. S. Smith at the age of 32 has come to an end a life which has embraced active combatant service in the Union army in the Civil War and two score years of active service on the Socialist cause.

Enlisting at 19, Smith was wounded four times during the Civil War. Later he was prominent in politics as a member of the Socialist party and was at different times a candidate of the party for different offices including those of governor and United States senator.

Comrade Smith was active in the movement up until the very last. The last letter received from him by the National Office of the Socialist party bore the date of January 7, 1924. In that letter he ordered two yearly subscriptions for the American Appeal and told of the loss of his home and all of its contents by fire.

Greet Channing Sweet on Eightieth Birthday

The following message was sent to Channing Sweet, Denver, Colo., by the office force, National Headquarters, Socialist party, on the occasion of his 80th birthday, August 20, 1926:

Dear Comrade: The office force at National Headquarters hereby extends its congratulations to you on reaching your 80th birthday on August 24.

There is no man in this nation who has done more good work for the cause of the workers than yourself, and we here at National Headquarters certainly appreciate it.

We also hope that your years may be extended to the century mark and then further on down the pages of time.

With hearty greetings and best wishes we congratulate you. Fraternally yours, William Henry, Mabel H. Barnes, Emma Henry, Mary Hertz, Murray K. King, Miss Mack, Joyce Sargent.

Forty gardeners in the Vatican recently went on a forty-hour strike as a protest against a wage of 50 cents for a nine-hour day. Outside the Vatican in Italy they would have been imprisoned for striking.

With the Workers Around the World

Japan

Prospects look good for the growth of the Japanese Labor party, known as the Workers' and Farmers' party, Rodonin To, which was founded last March, according to recent reports from Tokyo. Recent scandals have badly shaken up the old political parties, and despite the limited franchise which handicaps any political movement depending for support upon the workers and farmers, it is hoped that the new party will benefit from compromised position of the old parties, unless the Japanese government visits upon it the severe repression it has used against other organized moves of the Japanese workers.

The program of this party declares: "The Workers' and Farmers' party aims to reform by legal means the existing system of agriculture and industry and the distribution of wealth."

France

Lyon.—The Socialist party of Lyon county, France, has informed the Radical party that it will not continue its alliance with this organization, of which former Premier Herriot is the chief.

The Socialists justify this step by the statement that the Radical party did not live up to the program on which the alliance was based. The attitude of the Socialists makes it doubtful whether Herriot can remain mayor of Lyon. The Socialists hold the majority in the Lyon city council and will probably insist on a Socialist mayor.

Russia

A regime of rigid economy has been instituted in Russia for the purpose of accumulating publicly owned capital with which to industrialize Russia more rapidly.

A new pronouncement by Stalin, Rykov and Quibashvili initiates this new program. Among other things this declaration says:

"It is necessary to reduce, cheapen, and simplify our productive, transport, commercial, co-operative, administrative, and other apparatus in order to release now and for the future hundreds of millions of rubles and to apply them to the industrialization of our country."

There are two ways of obtaining these hundreds of millions. One way is to strip the peasants to the utmost, squeeze from them the maximum assets, and apply these squeezed assets to the needs of industry.

"Some of our comrades (the opposition group) are trying to push us along this way. But we cannot follow it because it means a cleavage of the working class from the peasantry, rupture of the union of the peasants and workers, a smash of the proletarian dictatorship, impoverishment of the peasants, and perhaps the weakening of industry itself."

"The other way is a rigorous restriction of the administration apparatus from top to bottom, and thus, by a reduction of costs, to provide the hundreds of millions needed."

Lithuania

As the result of the victory of the Social Democrats and Populists over the Clerical reaction, in Lithuania in the May elections, that war-born republic is reported in the European Socialist press as enjoying a really Liberal regime.

After years of oppression, the people are breathing freely once more, the state of siege has been lifted, censorship of the mails abolished and the host of political prisoners set at liberty. And the courts have evidently understood the meaning of the elections, as the trial of ninety-three radical labor and peasant leaders on charges of conspiracy, etc., begun by the Clerical Government, has ended with the acquittal of all the defendants and a virtual apology by the judges. The new government, headed by Premier Sleskevicius, a Populist, is made up of Populists and Socialists.

Belgium

The Belgian Senate by a vote of 103 for to 16 against and 11 abstentions has agreed to the unconditional ratification of the Washington Convention on the Eight Hour Day. It has received treacherous treatment by some of the governments, but is making headway. That the reactionary Belgian Senate has agreed to ratify this convention is a remarkable tribute to the strength of the Labor and Socialist movements in Belgium. As the Chamber of Deputies has voted ratification of this convention, the legal basis for the eight hour day is now assured.

Germany

The cost of the recent national referendum on the confiscation of the royal estates in Germany to the Social Democratic party was only about \$400,000. This is a remarkably low figure considering how closely all Germany was campaigned and covered with literature by the Socialists. Altogether, 104,000,000 copies of printed matter were distributed and 32,920 public meetings were held. This stupendous work was done at this low cost because it was accomplished mainly by voluntary effort, many thousands of agents of the party throwing themselves in this work without thought of remuneration and marshaling the imposing army of 15,000,000 votes at the polls in favor of taking over the royal estates.

Poland

The Socialists in the Polish Diet are resisting with all their strength the effort of the supporters of Pilsudski to amend the constitution so as to give legal sanction to increased powers for the president.

In the course of the Socialist campaign for the dissolution of the present Chamber, which the P. S. P. conducted jointly with the German and Jewish Socialists, a series of mass meetings in all the large towns was held, which drew very considerable audiences. The Socialists managed to increase very strongly the membership of the party organizations.

Sweet Land of Liberty

For riding in a Pullman car through Florida, Mrs. Blanche Brookins of New York City, a Negro was arrested and jailed for a night. She was tried the next morning before County Court Judge J. G. Calhoun of Palatka, Fla., and fined \$500 and cost for violating the Florida "Jim Crow" law. Mrs. Brookins had bought a through ticket from New York to Orlando, Fla. At Jacksonville she was ordered by the conductor to retire to the Jim Crow car. When she refused she was taken from the car by police. After imposing the fine, Judge Calhoun declared: "That happens to be the maximum penalty or it would be more."

Negroes in Virginia are barred from joining any insurance fraternal order in which the majority of the membership or of the officers are white, according to the interpretation of the state commissioner of insurance on insurance legislation recently passed.

Seven I. W. W. delegates, engaged in the annual summer drive to organize migratory harvest workers, were arrested at Greenville, Minn., according to Chicago I. W. W. headquarters. Two have been released. Five are being held for trial at Breckenridge, Minn.

A masked mob stormed the Wythe county jail at Wytheville, Va., on August 15, and shot to death Raymond Bird, a Negro, charged with attacking a white girl. The body was then taken to the scene of the alleged attack and hanged to a tree.

Police Threaten Labor Paper Vendors. Vendors of the Ford Worker, a labor journal for employees in the Detroit Ford factories, have been repeatedly taken to court and threatened with arrest for selling the paper before the Highland Park plant, according to the Daily Worker. Police officials have declared that all vendors of the paper will have their licenses revoked by the city council.

For selling the Daily Worker and other Workers Party literature, H. Samuelian of Pittsfield, Mass., was arrested, threatened with deportation, and beaten by police. His ice-cream vendor's license was taken away and he was ordered by the chief of police to leave the city. The International Labor Defense has come to his aid.

Coolidge Against Filipino Freedom

(Continued from Page 1.)

2.—Governor General Wood for the second time has vetoed the plea originating in the Filipino legislature for a referendum vote by the Filipinos on the question of independence. Under the present situation, the Filipinos are not going to be allowed to even express their preference on the question of independence. THIS FUNDAMENTAL DENIAL OF SELF-DETERMINATION UNMasks THE INTENTIONS OF THE PLUTOCRACY AND ITS LACKEYS IN WASHINGTON MORE THAN THE DECLARATION OF THE PRESIDENT.

3.—Carmel Thompson, personal representative of the President in a mission to the Philippines, it has now developed, IS CONCERNED VERY LITTLE IN THE ACUTE AND UNSATISFACTORY POLITICAL SITUATION, WHICH WAS SUPPOSED TO BE THE OBJECT OF HIS VISIT. HIS VISIT HAS DEVELOPED INTO AN ECONOMIC SURVEY OF THE POSSIBILITIES OF THE ISLANDS TO PRODUCE RAW PRODUCTS NEEDED BY THE GREAT MONOPOLISTS IN AMERICA. Statements of representative Filipinos and representatives of the administration show that he is little more than the advance agent of American Big Business in the Philippines.

4.—Representative Bacon has introduced a bill proposing to split the Philippines into two groups. This would destroy the national integrity of the people and the national hopes of the inhabitants in one blow and would enable the magnates to gobble up and digest the Philippines more easily piecemeal. Against this treacherous and atrocious plan the Filipinos have protested emphatically.

5.—The organs of American Big Business have spread thickly the usual propaganda that attends a plot or scheme of big business. ITS CEN-

TRAL POINT IS THAT BIG BUSINESS WILL LEAVE THE PHILIPPINES IN A SAD STATE OF SAVAGERY AND UNDEVELOPMENT UNLESS, NOT ONLY THAT IT CAN ACQUIRE VASTLY LARGER ESTATES THAN THE 2,600 ACRES NOW PRESCRIBED BY FILIPINO LAW, BUT IT MUST BE GUARANTEED AN ORDERLY AND STABLE GOVERNMENT IN THE PHILIPPINES. Of course, the United States government is that orderly and stable government. Big business prefers its supine government in Washington to the much more democratic and Socialist native government.

Nothing can save democracy and liberty in the Philippines and save America from the unspeakable disgrace of breaking faith with a weaker people, but the strongest possible development of public opinion in the United States in favor of Filipino independence.

British Owners Demand Submission

(Continued from Page 1.)

a party in this latest drive to starve the miners and smash their organization. This situation has given rise to the most urgent need of international and especially American aid to a fighting section of the working class in a generation.

The international eight-hour day movement is seriously imperiled. The miners had the eight-hour day. The Tory parliament tried to set it aside. Now the mine bosses, aided by the Tory government are in a final drive to put an end to it among one million coal miners.

Wages are less proportionately per family than the British poor laws allow to unfortunate. The bosses and and Tory government are driving to make them less.

The miners are fighting for the nationalization of this industry so that it can pay a living wage for a day of reasonable length.

The plight of the fighting miners is such that immediate aid is imperative despite Tory and American capitalist lies to the contrary which have been effectively ridiculed by Ramsay MacDonald and other labor leaders.

Two million children under 14 years of age in the mining districts of Great Britain are starving. Three-fourths of a million women are passing through a most harrowing experience because their husbands, fathers, brothers and sons have been locked out. For it is a lockout and not a strike.

This is the pitiful message brought to America by the representatives of the English labor movement who came to this country to appeal for funds to protect the miners in their struggle against an inhuman reduction of wages and lengthening of the workday.

It is a pitiful story they tell. Many pieces of furniture in the homes of the miners have been sold to obtain food. Even the beds and bedding have been sold. It is estimated that 100,000 homes have been stripped of beds upon which to sleep. Thousands of baby carriages have gone for food.

Tens of thousands of children have been sent to other parts of the country to live in families who themselves have not sufficient for their own. It is a case of the poor helping the poor. In striking contrast to this condition of the workers is the story of swollen profits realized by the owners.

The following are the aggregate enormous profits made by the colliery owners of Great Britain. The figures are officially returned by the Mines Department:

Year ended March 31st.	Aggregate Profits.
1913	£1,000,000
1914	2,100,000
1915	13,500,000
1916	26,500,000
1917	29,500,000
1918	25,000,000
1919	23,300,000
1920	41,400,000
1921	1,000,000
1922 (time)	1,300,000
1923	15,900,000
1924	28,400,000
1925	6,900,000

These figures were given by the Minister of Mines in the House of Commons on May 25, 1925. It should be noted that in each case the year ends on the 31st of March.

Royalties and Wayleaves. The amounts paid to coal royalty owners in Great Britain averaged over 6 million per annum in recent years the figures are as follows:

Year 1921	£5,135,426
Year 1922	6,122,747
Year 1923	6,317,184
Year 1924	6,822,061

The following incomes from coal royalties and wayleaves were admitted in evidence before the Sankey Commission:

For annum.	£170,000
Marquis of Bute (6 years average)	115,772
Duke of Hamilton (10 years average)	115,772

How British Labor Proposes to Solve Farm Problem

Editor's Note

A Socialist agricultural program worked out with all the detail and perfection that the Socialists have worked out their industrial program is an event in the Socialist movement.

Such an event has just happened in Great Britain.

A detailed, constructive program setting forth just what the Socialists of Great Britain, or British Labor party, will do when elected to power, has been completed and recently approved by the General Council of the Trade Unions, the Labor Party Executive and the Parliamentary Labor Party Executive. It will be submitted to the Trade Union Congress and the annual conference of the Labor Party for final adoption.

Agricultural conditions are different in Great Britain than in America. In Great Britain the owners of most of the land are non-workers and often absentee owners of large estates. These men who farm the soil are not owners and in the majority of cases, not even tenants. The majority of them are hired men who work on the big estates as a permanent land-working, peasant class. This class counts about 500,000 workers.

The British Socialists have become convinced that they must have an agricultural program and the support of these working farmers before they can expect to win. After organizing the mass of industrial workers in the Socialist movement, the time has

come. This step is justified by the program and the support of the farmers. Sooner or later the Socialist movement of the United States will have to take the same step.

Although agricultural conditions in Great Britain differ from agricultural conditions in the United States, the British Labor party agricultural program has so many sound economic principles that it cannot but be of great interest to the American farmer, industrial worker and Socialist.

The program as explained by T. P. Conwill-Evans in the London Daily Herald, a Socialist and Labor party publication, follows:

Report on a Land Policy for Labor

By T. P. Conwill-Evans

(In the London Daily Herald)

To begin with, the ownership of agricultural holdings in all rural areas will be transferred to the state. The transfer will be made as soon as the arrangements for compensation can be made; not later, in any case, than the appointed day named in the Act by which the freehold is vested in the state.

In plain language, this means that most farmers will become tenants of the state when they must have a farm

cause:

(1) The private landlord has degenerated from being a farmer's partner to being an idle receiver of rent, and

(2) Because state assistance to agriculture under the present system partly finds its way into the pockets of the idle landlord in the form of higher rents. Farmers who own their farms, and smallholders will be allowed to remain in temporary possession, unless they at once desire to change ownership for tenancy.

The Purchase Price

The state will buy the land from its owner, and the purchase price will be calculated on the annual value of the holding, as assessed for income tax (Schedule A).

This means that the landlord will be compensated on the rental, that is to say, on the purely agricultural value of the land.

The Report congratulates the Labor government on its success in setting up the wages boards which secure minimum wages for farm-workers. But it regrets that owing to the opposition of the Liberal party the original scheme was not accepted, which gave the Central Board power to revise minimum rates fixed by the county committees.

Apart from wages, the worker should be given a more responsible place in the industry. In order to keep pace with the technical develop-

ment of agriculture, the worker should be allowed to visit county farms and attend village lectures. These opportunities have been too long the preserve of farmers and their sons.

Gardens and Cottages

Gardens and allotments must be provided near the workers' homes, and where suitable, small holdings should be made available, although the Report says that in certain districts it is undesirable that the land should be generally developed under the system of small farming.

In order to provide such gardens and allotments, not more than four cottages to the acre will be built. They should form an extension of existing villages, and not isolated units.

The Ministry of Health and the local authorities have ample powers, thanks very largely to the Wheatley Act of 1924. The Labor government was the first to recognize that rural housing required a larger subsidy than urban, because the agricultural worker cannot pay an economic rent. But the Rural District Councils have been very unwilling to act. Both the Ministry of Health and the County Councils have over-riding powers which could be used by a Labor government.

The tied-cottage evil can only be countered by building a surplus of free cottages in the villages. In the meantime, the power of a country agricultural committee to authorize a farmer to proceed to a magistrate for

legal authority to evict a worker will be withdrawn, as committees too readily grant the farmers' requests.

Better Business

Unlike the Liberal Land Scheme, the Report attaches as much importance to the reform of marketing as to the reform of tenure.

Our marketing methods are haphazard and disorderly. No other country is so backward, and British farmers lose heavily in two main directions. The middleman takes a far greater toll on the produce than his services are worth. There are too many stages of intermediaries, and although they cannot all be scrapped they can at least be reduced.

In the second place, the farmer loses heavily because of fluctuating prices. An agricultural commodity is not like a house or a chair; it changes in price week by week. A small increase in the supply of vegetables at Covent Garden is often enough to cause a serious fall in prices.

Both these channels of waste, caused by the middleman and by fluctuating prices, can be stopped if the farmer will organize on co-operative lines. The Report points to the examples furnished by Australia, New Zealand, the United States, and other countries where co-operative marketing is the rule.

The Report underlines the necessity for grading and standardizing produce for marketing and for giving the consumer what he wants

and shows how the state could help in establishing a standard.

State Import of Wheat

Whilst the price of most commodities can be stabilized by co-operative action, the price of wheat cannot be controlled in this way.

Great Britain imports four-fifths of her wheat requirements; it follows that the price of the British crop depends on the price of the imported wheat, that is, on the world-price of wheat. Whatever the farmers do at home the world-price will be the determining factor.

Now the world-price varies from week to week, although its average price spread over a year or more is fairly stable. But its weekly variation is often as much as 20 to 25 per cent of its average price. This is very upsetting to the farmers' calculations, and he suffers needless losses. He might sell at a low at a certain date, whilst could he have waited, say, another four weeks he might have sold at a profit.

Accordingly, the Labor Report proposes that the entire import of wheat should be bought by a central statutory body, financed by the Treasury. Wheat will be bought at the world price, and sold at a fixed average price for a term of years, the fixed average price being as near the world average price as possible.

In distributing the wheat, the Board's purpose would be to sell at prices which, over a reasonable period,

would yield neither a profit nor a loss. Of course, as world-prices fluctuated at shorter intervals, it would make losses or profits. But these would balance and cancel themselves out.

Other Features

Other features of this interesting program as explained by this writer are:

The co-operative organization of the baking industry so as to secure cheaper bread.

An import board to operate in the same way in maintaining meat at the average world price as the wheat import board.

A national organization for the whole sale collection and distribution of milk. This will combine with the municipalities and co-operatives in local distribution.

A close combination between the farmers and the great Consumers' Co-operative societies now operating in Great Britain for the purpose of direct trading between the cities and farms.

Control of all markets by the local authorities and the establishment of public abattoirs for the slaughter and distribution of meat.

The linking of the railways and a great motor transport service as a unified system of transportation.

The plan, furthermore, contemplates a far better system of agricultural education for the farmers, a great extension of the present system of agricultural education and a plan to supply electric power at the lowest possible cost to all the rural areas.

American Workers Are Being Used to Smash World Labor

World capitalism, feeling that it is seriously endangered by the stupendous development of the class struggle in almost every country in the world, and by the increasing militancy of the workers growing out of that struggle, is turning rapidly to American capitalist methods to save itself.

In the United States there is no effective labor group fighting against the capitalist system. The American workers are unique in the world as the only large body of workers left who still support and uphold the capitalist system, while they fight oppressive and exploiting employers in small detachments, merely for better conditions under the capitalist system.

American capitalists have been running above the employers of any other country in helping to bring about such a condition. Their tactics have been based upon the theory of class collaboration as expounded for years by the American Civic Federation and now developing with seeming rapidity.

Forms of this class collaboration are, the company union, co-operation between the employers and employees as exemplified in the celebrated B. & O. plan of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad; profit sharing by the employees; stock ownership by the employing companies by the employees.

Along with these plans, America has been rich above all other nations. American production has eclipsed that of all other countries. The World War left the United States with the greatest developed resources, the biggest army of skilled workers, the biggest capital and machinery equipment in the world. Also a clear and tremendous advantage in the world markets giving it the biggest outlets for its goods in the history of the world.

These conditions have resulted in higher wages and a better material standard of wages than elsewhere. This situation has been exceptionally favorable for a program of class collaboration between the exploiters and their victims. The investigators were able to call the attention of the world to the greater prosperity of the American workers, and claim that it was due to class collaboration. While American wages were higher than elsewhere, capitalist profits were much higher proportionately.

These schemes of co-operation between the worker and his exploiter to save the system of exploitation are attaining proportions in America little suspected by many. THERE ARE ALREADY 1,000 COMPANY UNIONS EMBRACING A MEMBERSHIP OF A MILLION AND A HALF WORKERS. THIS IS ALMOST HALF AS MANY WORKERS AS ARE IN THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

AMERICAN LABOR, BECAUSE OF ITS FAILURE TO STAND OUT INDEPENDENTLY AGAINST THE SYSTEM THAT EXPLOITS AND DE-

GRADES IT, HAS HELPED TO BUILD UP THE MIGHTIEST ANTI-LABOR POWER IN THE HISTORY OF THE WORLD. THIS POWER IS NOW PREPARING TO SMASH THE INDEPENDENT AND CLASS-CONSCIOUS ORGANIZATIONS OF THE WORKERS IN OTHER COUNTRIES AND DESTROY ALL HOPES OF ESTABLISHING A BETTER SYSTEM OF INDUSTRY.

How this movement of class collaboration is spreading to England at the very moment when British Labor is so near the greatest victory in the history of mankind, is related in the following items.

Britain Adopts U. S. Capitalist Methods

By Bill Ross

(Noted Press)

London.—Not only do British employers envy America its wealth but also "the friendly relations and co-operation between labor and capital in America." The miners and the whole trade union movement which supports them are cursed in one breath, while in another they are asked to follow America's example.

"The employer is your friend, produce more and high American wages will follow," is the substance of the appeals from employers and government officials. Production is to be increased first and wages are to follow in the indefinite future. The whole appeal sounds unconvincing to British trade unionists at a time when the ruling class is doing all in its power to lower the standards of the miners and practically every other group of labor.

This Americanization campaign has been assisted by various missions sent to the United States. The most recent of these was a band picked group of trade unionists without any standing in their organization, who were sent over by the reactionary Daily Mail.

The British government is proposing an official mission to America to learn "the secrets of high production and the absence of class war in the United States." The mission will consist of two labor men, two employers and an impartial chairman. Ernest Bevin, who helped lead the general strike and J. Kaylor of the Amalgamated Engineering union are to represent labor.

The campaign to copy American production and relations between labor and capital is led by the Daily Mail. The American worker will be surprised to learn that the Daily Mail's mission found the average wage in the metal industry from \$40 to \$100 per week. And of course every worker either owned or was paying on a car, owned his home and had a bank account.

This mission visited open shop establishments almost exclusively. The

Westinghouse, General Electric, Baldwin's, General Motors and similar firms are mentioned. The report speaks with great admiration of these employers.

Asked if they dealt with trade unions, the officials of these corporations are quoted as saying that the unions proved too troublesome, that their employees "have no time to worry about trade unions." Much space is given to company unions.

In one illuminating passage in the report the "industrial adviser" of the mission sums up the attitude of the American employer. "His chief object is production and still more production," he says, "and to achieve that object he is prepared to sacrifice anything and everything which stands in the way."

The view of a great majority of British labor men, as expressed in the official Daily Herald, is that socialism can put Britain on its feet.

British Company Union Drive Starts

(From Labor, Washington, D. C.)

London, England.—For the first time in 20 years, a campaign is on to rescind the union recognition which was deemed established for good, and substitute the company union.

The Trade Union Congress has just issued an official warning of the campaign and has now heard that the employers in it are to have the help of an employers' organization in the United States. Our "open shoppers" and "industrial representation" artists are to send preachers here.

The printing and paper trades are leading it. Nothing in the general strike frightened people more than the sudden and almost complete shutdown of the press.

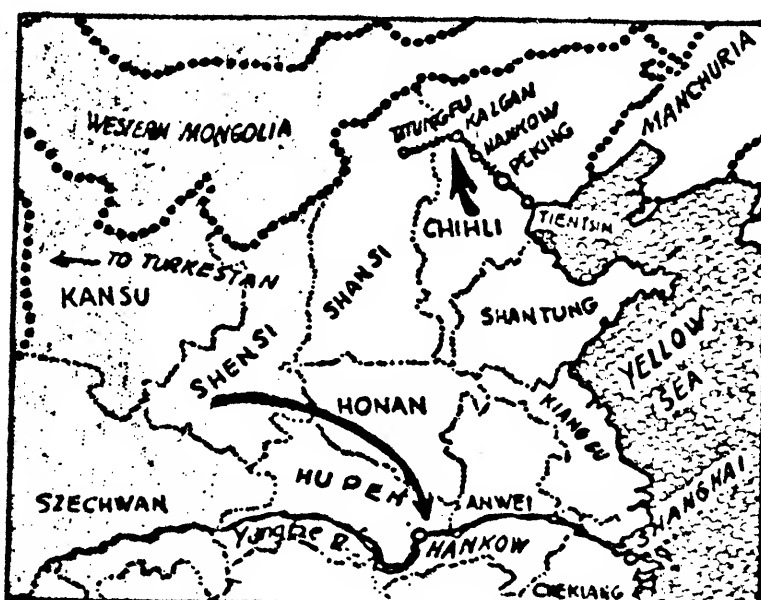
Led in Scotland by the powerful and reactionary Glasgow Herald and in England by the provincial papers, printing trade unionists were compelled to tear up their cards and sign individual promises to join no trade union. A considerable section of this press is now on a non-union basis.

Printing trade unions are paying big sums weekly to a large membership now unemployed for refusal to give up the union. It is a new thing in Britain and union leaders have been startled by the spread of it.

Quick on the heels of it many firms are setting up company unions. Even the Liberal Manchester Guardian, much the best paper in Britain, which is strongly pro-labor in industrial disputes and mildly so in politics, is engineering a company union under the leadership of the son of the publisher who made it famous, C. P. Scott.

It is quite likely that it will take a big printing trades strike ultimately to restore the position there, and in other quarters the T. U. C. expects to handle the matter with a strong "unionism" drive.

Class War Is Splitting China in Several Parts



This map shows the latest developments in the Chinese class war. The forces of Chiang Kai-shek and his associates, backed by the Kuomintang, are fighting the Red Army, which is supported by the Chinese Communist Party. The map shows the Red Army's advance into the Yangtze valley and the Kuomintang's retreat towards the Yangtze.

able influence. Although heavily outnumbered by his enemies in arms and munitions, he has inflicted several defeats on them. While he was retreating from Kiangsu, he was preparing to strike the Kuomintang's forces in the south-eastern part of China, and steadily advancing northward. This has compelled Marshal Wu, one of the two leading military commanders, to abandon his project of crushing the Red Army and retreat southward to save his armies in central China. The territory held by the Kuomintang Army is not shown on this map. The shaded portions show the territory held by the Red Army, the white, the territory held by the army and government elements in the

Vast Republic Allied to Russia Forming in West

Capitalist fears regarding the prospective rise of these two republics, more or less influenced by Socialists or Communists and allied with Russia, are expressed in the following news dispatch:

Peking, Aug. 20.—The trend toward tremendous political changes in China is becoming discernible. The military zone is shifting to the Yangtze valley.

The Kuomintang (national army) retreat from Kiangsu toward Fengchen, 100 miles westward, was due to the direct orders of Gen. Feng Yuxiang, whose armies today are establishing new lines along the base of the Mongolian mountains.

All the territory to the east has been evacuated in perfect order with the Manchurians, under Gen. Chang Tso-lin, occupying Kalgan, and the Shansi forces taking Tatuifu and the railway east from that point. Apparently the Christian general, whose armies are intact, intends the creation of a new empire, composed of western Mongolia, Chinese Turkestan, Szechwan, Kansu and Shensi provinces.

The motive underlying this move are not defined, although there are assertions prevalent that the new empire will make an alliance with Russia. Better opinion, however, says Gen. Feng intends later, perhaps in the springtime, to enter Honan province through Shensi province, and strike for the Yangtze.

In the north the Cantonese nationalists steadily are progressing northward, having resumed the offensive from Changsha. They expect to reach the Yangtze.

lower Yangtze, also is weakening, owing to the reported bodily desertion to the Cantonese of the army sent to prevent the invasion of Kiangsi province.

A later dispatch says: Shanghai, Aug. 21.—The whole Yangtze valley, from the province of Szechwan to the sea, a distance of 2,000 miles, is likely to become the battlefield between the southern and northern forces, due to the hurried departure of Marshal Wu Peifu, the central China leader, for Hankow, to take command of the northern forces.

Marshal Wu, who has been participating in the campaign against the Kuomintang (national army) in the northwest, was called to Hankow because of the drive by the Kuomintang (communist party) troops of Canton to capture that city. The Kuomintang leader, Chang Kai-shek, the so-called "general," has established headquarters at Changsha Hunan and announced plans for the capture of Hankow within thirty days.

Reports from Canton say that the Kuomintang army is well maintained by the Russian soviet government through direct shipments from Vladivostok.

Serious labor trouble, with 10,000 men, striking in local Japanese cotton mills, is attributed to Kuomintang propaganda, to embarrass local military and to prevent the dispatch of forces against the southerners.

The recent emperor of China, who was forced to abdicate, has asked that he be paid half a billion dollars a year on the ground that he is "Son of Heaven." But the new republic probably considered him a son of a gun, for it turned him down.

How Socialism Will Win by Superior Production, Told in Trotsky's Book

The following review of Trotsky's new book, "WHITHER RUSSIA?" by Leonard Olin, brings out, in our way of thinking, sound and significant points—THAT SOCIALISM WILL ULTIMATELY CONQUER BY VIRTUE OF ITS INNATE SUPERIORITY A PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTIVE PROCESS. That thinking in Russia is turning in this direction is a most promising sign. It will mean the ultimate abandonment of a main reliance on political revolutionary force to bring Socialism. Russia's Socialism can make itself irresistible only by creating a superior economic system. IF IT DOES NOT DO THIS, IT CANNOT BRING SOCIALISM WITH ALL THE PRESENT REVOLUTIONARY FORCE IN THE WORLD.

The management of society as a whole, attempted for the first time in history, is how Trotsky pictures the socialist order which is coming into being in Russia. His book, "WHITHER RUSSIA?" discusses the economic control features of the state planning commission in terms of the progress toward a strong socialist state. "We have here," he says, "the powerful language or figures which cannot fail to convince even the New York stock exchanges."

Trotsky uses the figures to brand as false the statements that the reconstruction of Russia represents a return toward capitalism. The figures show not only vast increases in the country's productive power but also gains in the relative strength of the socialized enterprises. He says, "the uniting of national and peasant economies—the productive forces mean while increasing as a whole—this constitutes the principal social problem of a socialist reconstruction in our country."

Trotsky holds the struggle, both internal and external, hinges on productivity. He asserts, "Unless the productive forces grow, there can be no question of socialism. On the economic and cultural level which we now occupy, the development of the productive forces can be attained only by involving the personal interest of the producers themselves in the system of the social economy. This is being done, in the case of the industrial workers, by making their wages depend on the productivity of their labor."

The Struggle for Production. This sounds strangely American. It means that socialism and capitalism are adopting much the same methods in a struggle which hinges on productivity. Trotsky feels that the national conduct of economy under socialism has already proved its advantages in this kind of struggle. He says, "Frederated from the fetters of private property, the state—by means of the pump of the state budget, by means of the state bank, by means of the industrial bank, etc.—could at any moment pump cash resources to the point where they were most needed for the preservation of the rebuilding or development of the economic process."

He enumerates other advantages enjoyed by the socialist state as (1) practically no parasite classes to squander and dissipate national savings, (2) elimination of the barriers of private property and its unproductive expenses of competition and other overlapping activities, (3) introduction of the economic planning principle into the technique of production, and (4) elimination of the worst peaks of the industrial cycles which disturb capitalist society.

Why Capitalism Will Lose. Trotsky holds that with these socialist advantages Russia can retain a rate of expansion in productive power exceeding the average rate in capitalist countries. He contends that this will decide the conflict with capitalism. He says:

"The fundamental economic superiority of bourgeois states consists in the fact that capitalism, for the present, still produces cheaper and better goods than socialism. In other words, the productivity of labor under capitalism is still considerably higher than in that country which is beginning to apply socialist methods under conditions of inherited barbarism."

Trotsky explains the significance of foreign credits and concessions. Russia, he says, must borrow from the accumulation of world capital. But he stresses the remarkable fact that the restoration of Russian national capital after its almost complete collapse has been largely accomplished without foreign help.

Capitalism's Final Chance. In conclusion Trotsky admits that the success of socialism in Russia hinges upon the decay of world capitalism. He says, "If capitalism in the next few years or decades should experience a new renaissance—this would mean that capitalism has not yet exhausted its historic mission. It is clear that under the conditions of a new capitalist birth, possibly enduring for years, socialism in a backward country would find itself eye to eye with world dangers."

Here the author's Whither Russia and Whither England meet. The conditions of Anglo-American capital to bring American capitalist methods to Europe means that world capitalism is striving to meet the socialist challenge.

Government Pays Scandalous Wages

Washington, D. C.—Wages of 200 women in federal buildings now rise from \$650 to \$720 a year, according to a tabulation of the custodial schedule, published by the Federal Employee, organ of the National Federation of Federal Employees.

Wages of other classifications in the custodial service include: laborer, \$1,140 to \$1,260; peeper, \$1,140 to \$1,500; marble polisher, \$1,140 to \$1,500; watchman and door conductor, \$1,260 to \$1,500; skilled laborer, \$1,320 to \$1,500; framer without plant, oiler with power plant and oiler without power plant, \$1,320 to \$1,500; helpers of carpenter, plumber and steamfitter, \$1,320 to \$1,500; fireman with plant, \$1,500 to \$1,500; janitor, \$1,680 to \$1,500; clerk, \$1,500 to \$1,860; carpenter, steamfitter, plumber, electrician, painter, machinist, ironworker, \$1,680 to \$1,860; foreman of carpenters and plumbers, \$1,860 to \$2,400; chief engineer without plant, \$2,400 to \$3,000; chief engineer with plant, \$2,600 to \$3,000; assistant fireman without plant, \$1,140 to \$1,500; assistant fireman with plant, \$2,000 to \$2,200; draftsman, \$2,400 to \$3,000; assistant custodian, \$2,400 to \$3,000 a year.

The plain lesson to be learned from this condition is that the workers have no effective representation of power in the government. It is most purely a capitalist government. Conditions in public employment will improve as fast as the workers improve in the government.

The Mexican situation is the: The nation is almost Socialist, and the of religious persecution is raised as a means of felling the people from Mexico!

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